TOOK TWENTY-TWO GRAINS.

A Traveling Man Ends His Troubles With Morphine.

AN EDITOR TAKES ACONITE.

The Ex-Beaver City Times Man Suicides at Red Oak—An Auburn Banker Dying—Prairie Fire at Talmadge.

A Traveling Man's Suicide.

FREMONT, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A party by the name of Charles E. Butcher, traveling for an Elgin (Ill.) card advertising house, also a Chicago glass plate house, suicided in this city tonight at the Eno hotel by taking twenty-two grains of morphine. The best medical aid was quickly called and every effort made to save his life, but of no avail. He fought hard against being treated and said he did not care to live. He only lived about an hour and thirty minutes after taking the drug. He was about thirty years of age and a fine, bright-looking man. He leaves a wife, who resides with her parents at Seward, Neb. Domestic trouble is alleged to be the cause.

Destructive Prairie Fire.

TALMAGE, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to the BEE.]—Destruction in the form of fire has been raging east of town since about noon when the prairie on the bottom of the Little Nemaha was ignited by sparks from the loco. motive of a south-bound freight train on the Missouri Pacific railroad. About one hundred and eighty tons of hay, which was in stacks on the bottom, was destroyed, and the wild timber on the banks of the Nemaha suffered considerably from the ravages of the fire. The fire was boldly fought by about thirty-five men who succeeded greatly in limiting its course. Judge M. L. Hayward, of Nebraska City, owned about one hundred tons of the hay destroyed.

Baptist State Convention.

YORK, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to the BEE.] The Baptist state convention has convened in this city and will remain in session till Saturday. One hundred and fifty delegates present. The time yesterday was mostly given to the Sunday school convention closing with a sermon by Dr. Bitting, of Philadelphia. Some very important business will come before the convention, such as the location of a state university of learning, and the various claims of home missions in Nebraska.

An Auburn Banker Very Low.

AUBURN, Neb., Oct. 27.—John L. Carson, a prominent banker of Brownville in her palmy days, and now president of the Carson National bank of this place, is very low and not expected to live. He has been a sufferer from gravel for years and recently two operations were performed. Blood poisoning set it and he was obliged to have a portion of one foot amputated. This did not stay the disease and the doctors are now considering the advisibility of amputating the leg.

Surveyors at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special to the BEE.]—The surveyors for the Illinois Central arrived in Oakland yesterday, and are now at work locating the road between here and Decatur. The chief engineer, Mitchell Vincent, says the dirt between Oakland and Decatur will begin to fly before spring. This being the case, Oakland will take a boom in the spring, that will surprise the most sanguine.

Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The supreme court filed the following decisions here to-day:

H. C. Mosler vs the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway, appellant, Wapello circuit, affirmed.

Moses & Simms, appellants, vs the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway and A. B. Taylor, appellant, vs the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, Scott circuit, affirmed.

J. C. Tolliver and William Bolles, appellants, vs D. S. Morgan, Calhoun district, affirmed.

The Equitable Trust company vs William Shrope, appellant, Cedar district, affirmed.

Tompkins & Co. vs Hemphill, Hepburn & Travers, appellants, Polk circuit, action for attachment, affirmed.

James Miller vs E. W. Chambers, both appellants, Polk district, action in chancery to settle a partnership, reversed on defendant,s appeal and affirmed on plaintiff's.

W. H. Welch, appellant, vs H. L. Horton and A. T. McCarger, Polk circuit, affirmed.

William Jones, appellant, vs Samuel Merrill, Polk district, affirmed.

J. M. Phillips, appellant, vs R. C. Kirby, Harrison circuit, reversed.

George Knox vs Eliza R. Kearns, appellant, Benton district, reversed.

J. K. Powers vs W. C. Laflar, appellant, Carroll circuit, affirmed.

George Esterly, appellant, vs John Epuelsheimer, Cass circuit, affirmed.

State of Iowa, appellant, vs E. D. Douglas, Tama district, affirmed.

State of Iowa, appellant, vs W. W. Thompson, Benton district, affirmed.

State of Iowa vs William Kendall, appellant, Henry district, reversed.

Lyons and Cooney, appellants, vs Harris & Johnson, Carroll district. Reversed.

Bremer County bank vs A. S. Mores, appellant, Bremer district. Affirmed.

E. L. Marshall vs E. D. Smith, appellant, Polk circuit. Affirmed.

W. H. Nycum, appellant, vs S. R. Raymond, Kossuth district. Affirmed.

Joseph W. Kendall vs the City of Albia, appellant, Monroe district. Affirmed.

State of Iowa ex rel, C. A. Hinkley, appellant, vs J. D. Humber et al, nineteen cases, Plymouth district. Reversed.

Gas Struck at Jefferson.

JEFFERSON, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A 7 o'clock this morning a flow of natural gas was struck on a residence block in this city at a depth of eighty-eight feet. The flow was very strong, sending a flame thirty feet into the air from a two-inch pipe. When the gas is not lighted and is confined to a smaller flow, it roars like escaping steam. When it is lit the roaring can be heard over a block away. It is said to be the strongest flow of natural gas in Iowa.

An Editor Suicides.

RED OAK, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A. J. Graham, editor of the Montgomery County Independent and late editor of the Beaver City (Neb.) Times, committed suicide to-night at 6 o'clock by taking an ounce of aconite. No reason for the suicide is known.

A Miner's Singular Death.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Edward S. Bryant, employed as a miner at the Silver Crown, near this city, was killed while at work yesterday in a singular manner. Bryant was working alone at the foot of the shaft when a heavy gale of wind carried a piece of timber which was lying near the mouth of the mine into the shaft, where it fell a distance of seventy feet, striking Bryant on the head. He died ten hours afterward. Bryant was a single man, thirty-five years of age, and was from Boston, Mass.

To Reduce the Salt Surplus.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 27.—The Michigan Salt association, which controls the market west of Cleveland and east of the Rocky mountains, will stop the manufacture of salt from December 1 to April 1 to reduce the large surplus now on the market.

The Boodlers Case Cotinued.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—The arguments on the motion for arrest of judgment in the case of the boodlers were at the request of the attorney for the boodlers, postponed until one week from next Monday.

Arrived in Port Disabled.

HALIFAX, Oct. 25.—The steamship Scotia, which left New York nine days ago for Liverpool, put in this morning with machinery disabled. She had experienced terrible weather.

THE LEE MONUMENT.

Vast Crowds to Witness Yesterday's Ceremonies at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—The people of the city and many thousands of visitors were on the streets at an early hour this morning. General G. W. Curtis Lee, owing to his recent illness, was unable to participate in today's ceremonies, but his brothers, General W. H. E., popularly known as "Rooney" Lee and Captain Robert E. Lee, were there. A few minutes before 11 o'clock the procession began to move. At the head of the line came the chief marshal of the day, General Wade Hampton, riding by the side of Governor Fitz Hugh Lee, followed by the governor's staff and assistant marshals. Next came the confederate veteran camps of Virginia, the veterans of Maryland in line, and the volunteer infantry of Virginia, the North Carolina artillery and then all the various civic societies. The whole made such a display as was never before seen in Richmond. Dense crowds packed the sidewalks along the route. About the time the head of the procession reached the monument grounds a drizzling shower, which commenced this morning, again set in and continued so that the programme was cut short. The cornerstone was laid with the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic order. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather and muddy condition of the grounds and vicinity, the vast field was almost covered with people, the crowd being estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

Among the ex-confederates present who were frequently greeted with cheers and applause as they were recognized by the crowd were Generals Wade Hampton, Joseph E. Johnston, Jubal A. Early, Daniel Ruggles, J. D. Imboden, Bradley T. Johnson, William McComb, R. L. Page, George H. Steward, L. L. Lomax, Robert Ransom, Mat Ransom, Epps Hunton, C. M. Wilcox, W. D. Tallaferro, ex-Governor William Cameron, United States Senator John W. Daniel, also Colonels Chasles S. Venable, Walter H. Taylor, and Charles Marshall, of General R. E. Lee's staff.

The hall of the house of delegates was packed to-night, many being unable to obtain admission. Governor Lee called the gathering to order and introduced General Jubal Early to preside. General Early was greeted with thunderous applause. He spoke of the formation of the monument association, paid an eloquent tribute to the ex-president of the confederacy and regretted his absence on this occasion. He then introduced General Gordon McCabe, who paid a glowing tribute to the late Captain James Barron Hope, the gifted author of the poem which he then read. After this Colonel Charles Marshall, military secretary of General Lee, delivered the oration of the day. At the conclusion of Colonel Marshall's oration, General Wade Hampton made a few extemporary remarks, in the course of which he said that he regarded Lee as even a greater man than Washington.

Our Indian Schools.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—From the annual report of John B. Riley, superintendent of Indian schools, to the secretary of the interior, it appears that the aggregate expenditure by the government for the education of Indian children during the year was $1,095,379, of which $719,833 was expended on account of the government boarding schools and $308,299 for the support and education of pupils at contract boarding schools, most of which are under the control of religious denominations. The whole number of Indian children between the ages of six and sixteen years is 39,821. Of this number 14,932, or about 37½ per cent, attended school some portion of the year. A uniform system of text books and study and teaching of English only are recommended. The report says too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of preparing native teachers, and to this end suggests that a normal school department be established at the home of large schools. The superintendent makes the following recommendations: That an industrial boarding school be established near the Missouri river and adjacent to the Sioux reservation; that schools be provided for the tribes in Nevada; that a commission be appointed empowered to make a thorough examination of the whole subject of Indian education.

Washington Territory's Wealth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Governor Semple, of Washington territory, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, estimates the population of the territory at 143,669, an increase of over 16,000 in the last two years. The taxable property of the territory, exclusive of railroad property, is given at $50,683,896, an increase of nearly $200,000 over last year. Settlement on public lands, of which nearly 17,000,000 acres remain unsurveyed, has been retarded by that fact, by the uncertainty of Northern Pacific titles, by extensive Indian reservations, etc. The report speaks at length of the resources and capabilities of the territory in the way of crops, stock raising, mineral and lumber production, etc., as of great variety and importance. Labor is hardly equal to the demand. The salmon fisheries yielded $2,124,000 during the year.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following army orders were issued to-day: Captain Henry G. Burton, assistant surgeon, has been relieved from duty at Platsburg barracks, New York, and ordered to Water View arsenal to relieve Captain J. C. Merrill, assistant surgeon. Captain Merrill has been ordered to duty at Frankfort arsenal, Pennsylvania. Assistant N. S. Jarnes, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte and ordered to Fort Leavenworth for duty in that field. Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted to Major Samuel M. Mansfield, engineer of the tenth and eleventh district lighthouses. Major A. S. B. Gardiner, judge advocate, has been ordered to duty at the war department in this city. The leave of absence granted Captain Charles C. Hood, Twenty-fourth infantry, has been extended fifteen days, and the leave of absence granted Captain Joseph A. Willard, corps of engineers, has been revoked at his own request.

Nebraska and Iowa Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraskans were granted pensions to-day: Mexican war: David Wertz, Moulton. Increase: Hugh Brannon, insane, Lincoln; John H. Battle, Stella; William H. Tobin, Valparaiso; Joshua Slick, Gibbons; Samuel German, Humboldt.

Iowa Pensions: Maggie D., widow of M. S. Lancaster, Allerton; Lucy A., widow of B. Rice, Maquoketa; Thersa J., widow of Joseph F. Hackett, Kellogg; Emma Burligh, former widow of Elijah L. Pierce, Des Moines. Mexican war: Davis Hart, Wolstock. Original: Elijah L. Pierce, deceased, Des Moines; Edwin Doty, Keswick; Newton Lyons, Sac City. Increase: William Balt, Decatur City; Peter Fahn, Shelby; John H. Eyrie, Hillsboro.

Public Building Bids.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Bids were opened to-day by the supervising architect of the treasury for the iron roof of the building at Des Moines. The bidders were the Mothwell Iron and Steel company, Logan, O., $29,920; the Marshall Foundry and Construction company, Pittsburg, $29,000; Bakereli & Mullan, Salem, O., $29,444; Phoenix Iron company, Trenton, N. J., $26,847.

Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: John Ressels, Cercesco, Saunders county, vice J. A. Bellew, removed; Charles P. Ross, Factoryville, Cass county, vice Robert Franz, resigned; Z. G. Young, Lee Park, Valley county, vice Thomas J. Johnson, resigned; J. E. Ecker, Mincola, Holt county, vice William H. Bhibaugh, resigned.

The post offices at Freedom, Frontier county, and Highlands, Custer county, and Norris, Cedar county, were discontinued today.

The post office at Likens, Benton county, Iowa, was discontinued to-day.

A New Road Authorized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 27.—The secretary of state issued a license to-day for the Dubuque & Southeastern railroad to build a road from East Dubuque to or near Savanah, Ill.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT.

Interest Still Keeps Up in the Shooting Tourney.

MANY INTERESTING EVENTS.

First Day's Races of the Nashville Fall Meeting—The National Jockey Club—The Teemer-Gaudaur Race Postponed.

The Shooting Tourney.

The schooting at the tournament was resumed promptly at 10:30 yesterday Again the weather was favorable for the sport, and the cracks were on hand in force. The first was a blue rock race, 12 to the man, 18 yards rise, entrance $3.

THE SCORE.

Penrose	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—10
Crabill F.	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Beach	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Ruble	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
Brewer	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—6
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—9
Parmalee	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—10
Kennedy	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—9
Fox	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Ladd	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—9
Hodgins	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—8

Penrose, Crabill and Parmalee divide first money, $18.50; Beach, second, $12; Hodgins, third, $8.25.

The second event, 5 live birds, 28 yards rise; enrance, $5:

THE SCORE:

Penrose	0 1 1 1 1—4
Budd	1 1 1 1 1—5
Ketchum	0 0 1 1 0—2
Prince	0 1 1 1 1—4
F. Crabill	1 0 1 1 0—3
Smith	1 0 1 1 1—4
Parmalee	1 1 1 1 1—5
Ladd	1 0 1 1 0—3
Hodgins	1 0 0 0 1—2
Beach	1 1 0 1 1—4
Fox	1 0 1 0 1—3
Denn	1 0 0 1 1—3
Bruner	0 1 1 0 0—2
Ruble	1 1 1 1 0—4
J. Crabill	1 1 1 1 1—5
Kennedy	1 1 1 1 1—5

Parmalee won first money, $25; Prince and Ruble divide second, $18; F. Crabill, third, $8.

The third event, 15 blue rocks, 18 yards rise, $500.

THE SCORE:

Penrose	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—12
Crabill, F.	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Parmalee	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—13
Stiece	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—14
Beach	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Crabill, J.	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15

Parmalee first money, $11.60; J. Crabill and Stiece second, $8.50; third, Beach, $5.60; fourth, Penrose, $4.50.

The first event yesterday afternoon was 12 blue rocks, 18 yards' rise, $3.00, which resulted as follows:

Penrose	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—10
Crabill, F.	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Beach	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Reble	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
Brewer	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—6
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—9
Parmelee	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—10
Kennedy	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—9
Fox	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Ladd	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Hodgins	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—8

Parmelee and Penrose, first money, $17; Kennedy, second, $10.50; Hodgins, third, $8.

Following this came a 15 blue rock race, $5.00. The score:

Penrose	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—12
Crabill, F.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—13
Parmelee	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Budd	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—13
Steice	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Beach	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Crabill, J.	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14

Parmelee, first money, $18.50; J. Crabill and Steice, divided, $14; Beach, third, $6.50.

The next event was to five birds, 31 yards' rise, use both barrels, $10 entrance.

Beach	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Budd	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Denn	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Smith	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Huntsman	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Steice	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Crabill, J.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Ruble	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Mertz	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Hodgins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Kennedy	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Crabill, F.	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—6
Simpson	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Hardin	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
Parmelee	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Prince	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—6

Stiece, Crabill and Ruble divided first, $57; Mertz and Huntsman divided second, $36; Kennedy third, $26.25.

The next was live birds, miss and out, $5 entrance, one money.

Budd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Simpson	1 1 1 0
Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Parmelee	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Hodgins	1 1 1 0
Huntsman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Hunter	0
Steice	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Ruble	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

Budd, Huntsman and Stiece divided the purse on account of darkness.

A provote was shot at section A between Hathaway and Dean for a purse of $25 a side.

Hathaway	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Dean	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8

Dean, not being satisfied, proposd to shoot another race of the same kind for same purpose, which resulted as follows:

Hathaway	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Dean	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9

As Mr. Dean would not quit, they shot again, same purse, as follows:

Hathaway	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Dean	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10

The programme for to-day includes eight regular contests and a grand sweepstakes for a $150-Lefever gun.

National Jockey Club Races.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The weather was cold and rainy.

Six furlongs: Bessie June won, Ovid second, Salvini third. Time—1:16.

One mile: Eolian won, Hanover second, Catesby third. Time—1:43.

For two-year-olds, six furlongs, starters Raceland and George Oyster: Raceland won. Time—1:14.

For all ages, one mile and a furlong: Swift won, Glenmound second, Pasha third. Time—1:56¾.

Steeplechase, handicap, steeplechase course: John Henry won, Jim McGowan second, Willington third. Time—4:29½.

The Nashville Fall Meeting.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 27.—This was the first day of the fall meeting. The weather was delightful, but the track heavy. The attendance was 2,500.

For three-year-olds, six furlongs: Cupid won, Gleaner second, Colonel Owens third. Time—1:25.

For maiden two-year-olds, half mile: Bridgelight won, Buckeye second, Duett D. third. Time—54¾.

For all ages, seven furlongs: Phil Lewis won, Louis E. second, Jim Nave third. Time—1:39¼.

One mile: Paragon and John Morris ran a dead heat, Kensington third. Time—1:50¼. In the run off Paragon won. Time—1:52¼.

The America's Cup.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—At a meeting of the New York Yacht club to-night that organization accepted the America's cup which had been returned to George L. Schuyler, the only surviving donor, in order to have changes made in the conditions under which future races should be sailed. It was also resolved to furnish foreign clubs with a copy of the new deed of the gift.

Teemer-Gaudaur Race Postponed.

LAKE MARANACOOK, Me., Oct. 27.—The Teemer-Gaudaur race was postponed on account of rough water.

Gloriation Wins.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—At the Newmarket-Houghton meeting to-day the free handicap sweepstakes for three-year-olds was won by Gloriation.

The Wrongs of Poor Lo.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 27.—At the session of the Home Missionary association this morning Frank Wood read the committees report on Indian work. There are 29,000 Indian church members identified with this organization. Restriction of the use of Indian vernacular in schools, the committee thought, should be withdrawn. The despotic powers permitted to Indian agents by the government should be abolished. The English circumlocution office, the committee states, is a greyhound compared with our Indian bureau. The committee presents a glowing picture of the wrongs done to the Indians and of the helping hand given by Senator Dawes and Mrs. H. H. Jayson.

A Fight For an Island.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—The state of Indiana has sued the state of Kentucky for possession of Green River island, which is situated in the Ohio river at the mouth of the Green river and just above Evansville, Ind. It is, during low water, directly connected with the mainland of Indiana and has been for twenty years. Therefore, the state of Indiana claims the island as a part of her territory, though it is now treated as a part of Kentucky.

Window Glass Manufacturers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—The Western Window Glass Manufacturers' Beneficial association met here to-day and elected the following officers: President, Thomas D. Catlin, of Ottawa, Ill.; secretary, William D. Laeffler, Pittsburg; treasurer, N. T. Depauw, New Albany, Ind.

Increased Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The collections of internal revenue for the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were $31,366,066, being $2,461,162 more than the same quarter of the last fiscal year.

Plantation Negroes On a Strike.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—On a request from a planter in Terrebonne, who complains that his plantation is in the hands of negro strikers, the governor has ordered militia to the scene of the trouble to act under the civil authorities. It is hoped the difficulty will be settled amicably to-morrow.

A Woolen Mill Seized.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 27.—A woolen mill in Hespler, owned by John Harvey and J. B. McQuestion, has been seized at the instance of the Bank of Montreal under a chattel mortgage for $140,000.

Declared a Stock Jobbing Scheme.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The rumor in Wall street to the effect that a receiver is about to be asked for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad is declared to be a stock jobbing scheme.

Death of a Veteran Journalist.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—Colonel Charles B. Flood, the veteran journalist, died tonight aged seventy-seven.

A Wreck in Colorado.

COLORADO SPINGS, Col., Oct. 27.—A freight train on the Midland road was derailed this morning by a broken rail. The fireman and a brakemen were killed and the engineer fatally injured.

Auch-Moedy's Pick-Up.

Deputy County Clerk S. S. Auch-Moedy has just come into possession of more than one hundred acres of land, which is to-day not worth a large sum, but which in time may prove beneficial to his heirs. This land includes lots 4 and 5, section 10, township 16, range 13, which he found while attending to his duties in the office of the county clerk had never been recorded in any way. It was found to be the only piece of land in Douglas county not recorded. He immediately purchased it from the government for $222.25, and yesterday received his receipt from the land office at Neligh.

Last Night's Grand Ball.

The grand ball given last night by the Emmet Monument association at the Exposition hall was largely attended. The ball was given for the benefit of the Irish National league. At 8:30 the Musical Union orchestra struck up a promenade, which was lead by George M. O'Brien, master of ceremonies, and followed with a most delightful programme until 12 o'clock, when all adjourned to the St. Cloud restaurant for supper. The festivities were resumed after supper and continued until an early hour.

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday by Superintendent Whitlock:

A. C. Powell, three-story and basement warehouse, Leavenworth between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, to cost	$11,000
Vaclof Hamala, cottage, Atlas and Twelfth, to cost	300
Frank Pros, octtage, Hancock and Kavan, to cost	200
Michael McCarthy, cottage, Sixteenth between Center and Dorcas, to cost	700
B. M. Nicolson, four 1½-story frame dwellings, Maple and Twenty-second, to cost	6,000
T. W. Rickel, cottage, Lake near Twentieth, to cost	350
Joseph Osmera, one-story frame and basement building, Castellar near Nineteenth, to cost	500
Seven permits aggregating	$21,050

Permits to Wed.

Judge McCulloch issued the following marriage licenses yesterday:

Name and Residence	Age
Harry L. Wooldridge, Omaha	26
Ella C. Paulson, Omaha	23
Thomas J. Hogan, Omaha	28
Jennie P. Mork, Omaha	25
William Schmidt, Lincoln	25
Minnie McGregory, Lincoln	22
Gustav Salberg, Cass county	25
Lizzie Raum, Cass county	20

Cured of Malaria.

22 FLORIDA ST., ELIZABETH, N. J., Mar. 17, 1884. I have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters for the last five years. Some two years ago, after having been sick for upwards of six months with malaria, I found myself with an enlarged spleen, dyspeptic and constantly troubled with a headache, and my kidneys did not act very well either. Having spent most of my money for medicine and medical advice I thought to save expense I would use ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, two on the small of my back, one on the spleen or ague cake, and one on the pit of the stomach, just under the breast bone. I continued using the Plasters about thirty days, changing them every week. At the end of that time I was perfectly well, and have remained so ever since.

GEORGE DIXON.

Bid me discourse, and I will enchant thine ear with tales of astounding cures of all sorts of suffering by Salvation Oil. Price only 25 cents.

An Indian boy wanted to hang himself after seven school girls had kissed him. He didn't for he found they had given him nothing more serious than a cold, which he speedily cured with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and then married the prettiest one.

William Cadwell, general western passenger agent of the West Shore route, was in the city yesterday.

The Founder of Portland.

New York Tribune: The late Frank W. Pettygrove was the founder of Portland, Oregon. When he was running a general merchandise store at Oregon City in 1843 he received from John P. Overton, a pioneer, an offer to sell him a tract of 640 acres of wild land for $50 worth of goods from the store. Mr. Pettygrove went down the river in an Indian canoe, found that the land bordered on deep water, and then, in conjunction with his partner, General A. L. Lovejoy, accepted the offer. The storekeepers decided to start a city on their land. Pettygrove was a Maine man and wanted to call it Portland. Lovejoy came from Massachusetts and wanted it called Boston. They submitted their rivalry to the tossing of a cent, and Pettygrove won. And there is the city of Portland to-day, its central portion on that 640-acre tract.

THE PEOPLE OF RUSSIA.

Their Habits and Customs—The Czar's Tyranny.

THE DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.

The Royal Family—The Censor of the Press—The Church of Russia—An American's Views on Russian Affairs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—To understand Russia, her imperialism and her institutions, and especially to appreciate the tyranny here, and to know why such violent efforts are made to destroy the czar and his despotic government, the people must first be understood. The people more than the country make a republic, a kingdom or an empire what it is.

Americans, more than any other race, oppose violence as means of reform. The franchise of the people works reformation, together with the customs which bring about changes in office. But in a country where there is no such thing as the ballot, and corruption, unfitness and natural circumstances do not change official make-ups, the people are driven to other means than political to work reforms. Here the throne is the inheritance of a single family, and officers of the empire are never punished for crimes against the people. A Russian may with impunity and in cold blood murder a whole family, if it has no connection with the throne, enter a plea of guilty and be sure, under no condition, that his act will cost him his life. He will go to prison, probably exile in Siberia, for a few years. But if he is found guilty of utterances against a member of the royal family or in opposition to the imperial rule, he is taken from his home, shop, store or office, and never more is heard of. His life pays the penalty.

I had read much in romancing literature about the "mysterious disappearances" of people in Russia who wrote or spoke against the high-handed imperiousness of the czar, but came to St. Petersburg ready to discredit it all. I believed it might have been true one day, but that it could not be now. In the face of danger one is less appreciative of it; yet in the capital of Russia I am ready to confirm the most that I have heard of the dungeons, the guillotine and Siberia.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS

in this country can be compassed when it is known that there are no free schools and none of a private nature free from the personal supervision of the czar's censor. Not a line of printed matter comes into the territory that is not scrutinized by the censor of the press, not a telegram sent in or out without the inspection, and nothing will be suffered in any form, by tongue or ink, which takes exception to any feature of the government or suggests any form of government. To violate the law is to court death. And one does not have to persist in violating this law to meet with swift punishment. Once is sufficient. For a mild form of indiscretion, exile in Siberia or a life sentence in the dungeons is prescribed. If the offense is positive the offender goes to the island, into the garrison, and is soon beyond the call of mortal subjects. His remains are thrown into the stink pit.

Forty-two miles up the river Neva from St. Petersburg is a fortress where enough blood has been shed, in expiration of alleged crimes against the empire, to float a British man-of-war. It is a long, quaint old structure, made of stone, and the Neva, though a narrow river, broadens just enough at that point to give it complete protection against land approach. It should occupy a place in the background of Dante's Inferno. On the parapets or walls overlooking the water are always a number of sentinels, who are instructed to shoot down without ceremony any person who attempts to land. Only officers with fresh victims are permitted to approach the fortress, and many are the stories about innocent strangers, fishing or rowing, who have been murdered in their efforts to visit the place. Here those who are condemned to death or life sentence are brought, and it is believed that the infernal tortures of the inquisition are now in perpetual practice within these walls. At different periods members of the royal family—like the son of Peter the Great—have been cast into this dungeon to die, under suspicion of disloyalty to the Czar. In natural location it reminds one of Blackwell's island, near New York, but the latter prison is

A PALACE IN COMPARISON.

Not only does the emperor and censor punish persons who speak or write against the royal family, but friends of the family. When Katkoff, the editor of the Moscow Gazette, died a few weeks ago, the foreign press commented copiously upon the influence he wielded in the rule of Russia. The English press did not overlook the fact that Katkoff had not wielded his power with the Czar in relieving Russia of her burdens. Katkoff was the most influential man in the empire, and not only were all the articles in foreign newspapers and magazinss on the death destroyed, but in a number of instances the publications were blacklisted.

The censor of the press, when he wishes to simply destroy a certain article in a newspaper or magazine, generally rolls a roller of black ink over it, leaving a dense spot, through which not a word can be discerned. The instrument is like the ink-roller of a printing press. If the article in a magazine covers more than a page the pages are simply torn out and cast into the waste basket. The office of the censor of the press in a city like St. Petersburg is something like that of the city editor for a large American newspaper. The corps of assistants open the mails, run through the matter and hand the questionable stuff to the censor, who decides if it should be detained, destroyed or passed. This process makes the delivery of all mail matters except letters very slow. The newspapers in Russia are of very little importance on account of the censorship. Every article, even to a local paragraph, dicussing Russian affairs or referring directly or remotely to the emperor or his family, the army, navy or any official, although it may simply say that so-and-so is going to such and such places on a visit, must be referred to the censor. Editors tell me that their articles are long

DELAYED BY THE CENSOR,

even though he passes favorably upon them, that it is not worth while to attempt to use political matter or news relating to any one or anything connected with the empire. It is not infrequent that articles are referred to the czar, and the author is summoned to appear before his excellency and explain the object of publication. Thus the restraint of writers cannot be appreciated by any except those who have had the experience.

There is a lower grade of intelligence in the common people in Russia than was ever found among the blacks of America during slavery. The American negro had, from the very beginning, "horse sense," a cunning which gave him reason. There is nothing in the minds of the mass of Russians except that which is carried by the senses of sight and hearing. They do not reason. In St. Petersburg there are thousands of droshky (carriage) drivers, and I am told that not one in twenty can read the signs along the streets, and not two in five hundred can read a book or newspaper. And yet these men have had, for Russia, extraordinary opportunities. What, then, must be the condition of the people in the country—those who have not had contact with the world?

The proportion of these ignorant people to the intelligent and educated is about 60 per cent. Of the 100,000,000 population in Russia about 60,000,000 were either among the serfs freed by Alexander II. a quarter of a century ago or are the offspring of those white slaves. They do not know what a school is and have been taught more abject manners than our black folks. I have never encountered so much obsequiousness anywhere. Not only do the working people perpetrate upon the visitor all sorts of salaams, but merchants and people in the upper classes have the infection and bow and blink till a white freeman must blush. It is no wonder that the serfs have not improved; they have not the power to lift themselves up, but there is no excuse for the superstitions and ignorance among the people in commerce, etc. Although the proclamation of the lately assassinated czar, the father of the present czar, freed the slaves, it gave them nothing more than liberty. Up to that time the peasants were not allowed to leave the farms, which were owned by the nobility. They were slaves in this sense, having located on farms they must always be farmers. That was a law established for the landlords as long ago as history runs in the mind of man here. The emancipation gave the slaves freedom, but nothing more, and in their helplessness they remain where they were found; they are serfs, the peasantry, the class

THE PRESENT CZAR

is trying to court. But in his endeavors to please the peasantry and nobility he is not making a glowing success.

I expected to find the Russians a fierce looking people. They are the very opposite. Fierceness must be accompanied by a degree of mental substance. The average Russian one meets on the streets or in the country is of medium size. He is of light yellow tan color, from exposure to weather and existence upon coarse food. Generally he wears a full beard, and four times out of five it is light in color and very filthy. His hair is about two inches thick, is cut square around his head, extending about one-third up his neck, as if the work was done with a meat ax or a circular saw, and besides being combed down in front is slightly parted in the